REPORTS

OF THE

ALIPORE AND HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

Calcutta:
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1889.

REPORT

OF THE

ALIPORE REFORMATORY SCHOOL

FOR THE YEAR 1888.

No. 3438, dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1889.

From—A. D. LARYMORE, Esq., Offg. Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1888.

Remarks of the Board of Management on the Superintendent's Annual Report for the year 1888.

IN submitting the Tenth Annual Report of the Reformatory Institution, the Board of Management has much pleasure to bring under His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor's special notice the markedly efficient manner in which Mr. Kirschner has discharged his duties as Superintendent during the year under report.

ALIPORE REFORMATORY SCHOOL,
The 23rd March 1889.

A. D. LARYMORE,
Vice-President.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1888.

	Boys.
The school contained on the 1st January 1888	108
And during the year under report there were admitted direct from the Police Courts of Alipore, Calcutta, and Barrackpore ...	17
From other districts	7
Giving a total of	132
Of whom were released on expiry of sentence	24
By special order of Government	1
Escape	1
Leaving at the close of the year	106
Of whom were Hindus	48
Ditto Musulmans	57
Ditto Native Christian	1
	106

giving an average number of 107·13 for the year under report.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline and general behaviour of the boys has continued to be satisfactory, and the average number of punishments inflicted fell from 4·2 in 1887 to 3·97 in 1888 on an average number of 107·13 pupils during the year.

The offences committed were not of a serious character, being chiefly such as might be looked for amongst a large number of boys, viz., disobedience, fighting, idling in the workshops and at school, noisy, destroying their clothing or Government property, &c.

The punishments inflicted are as follow:—

Canings	88
Penal diet	80
Marks cut	11
Money fines	83
Locked up in cells	48
Locked up during play hours	99
Made to wear gunny clothing	13
Money confiscated	3
	425

Besides these punishments, 22 boys were brought forward and warned only.

MARK SYSTEM.

The mark system, as in former years, has proved during the past year a great stimulant to emulation amongst the boys.

The average number of boys entitled to marks per week was 48·77 against 41·11 in 1887, and the weekly average earnings amounted to Rs. 2-4-3 against Rs. 2-0-4 in 1887.

The money earned by marks amounted to Rs. 117-12, and for extra work Rs. 90-10, giving a total of Rs. 208-6, of which Rs. 53-2 were spent on sweetmeats, leaving a balance of Rs. 155-4 deposited in the Post-Office Savings Bank.

The following is an abstract of the fund as it stood at the close of the year under report:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Balance at the Bank at the close of the year 1887 ...	402	11	7
Total earnings during the year	208	6	0
Total ...	611	1	7
Spent for sweetmeats	53	2	0
Total ...	557	15	7
Amount paid to released boys	177	13	3
Total ..	380	2	4
Add interest on deposit	15	8	6
Cash balance at the Bank at the close of the year 1888 ...	395	10	10

SANITARY.

The year under report has been a healthy one, and the admissions into hospital fell from 2·73 in 1887 to 2·43 in 1888, and consisted chiefly of newly-admitted boys, some of whom were sickly and weak. I am thankful to say that there was no casualty during 1888.

ESCAPES.

On the 17th February the boy Gonoree made his escape from the outside garden under the following circumstances:—Sheikh Gonoree had been admitted on the 30th January 1888, and having asked several times to be allowed to join the gang working in the garden, I suspected that he intended, if he had an opportunity, to escape, and I specially warned all the warders not to allow him to go outside the enclosure.

On the 12th February, being Sunday, the boy Gonoree was put to cleaning the workshop, in the mean time warder Ram Khelan wanted a boy to carry some refuse outside the enclosure, and, contrary to my orders, he selected the boy Gonoree and allowed him to go to the outside garden, from whence he effected his escape. His clothes were found lying in the drain leading to the public road, but no trace could be found of the boy. Immediate notice was given to the neighbouring police stations, as also to the thannah in the district of Calcutta, where he lived before his conviction, but up to date nothing has been heard of him.

Warder Ram Khelan was sent up for trial before the Deputy Magistrate, Alipore, who sentenced him to five weeks' imprisonment.

BUILDINGS.

No alteration has taken place in the buildings on or about the premises of the school.

THE BOYS AND THEIR RESPECTIVE DUTIES.

The boys rise in summer at 4-30, and during the winter at 5-30 A M., when each makes up his bedding and cleans his cell. They are then counted out and marched to the latrine,

after which they wash themselves and assemble to receive their morning meal, consisting of half a pice worth of parched rice. They are then divided into gangs to clean the wards and the premises inside and outside the enclosure: the inside and outside garden are also attended to.

At 7 A.M. the boys assemble for school, which lasts till 8 A.M.; then they go to the workshops, where they work at their respective trades till 10 A M.; they now bathe and go to their breakfast till 11 A.M., when they resume their work till 2 P.M.

From 2 to 3 P.M. is play hour, after which they again work till 5 P M. The workshops are then cleaned, and the boys wash themselves preparatory to taking their evening meal. They are locked up at 6 P M., and school is held till 8 P.M. Attendance at evening school is, however, optional.

The principal feature of the Reformatory School lies in its workshops, where implements and trade instructors are provided at a considerable outlay, and the boys are encouraged to take to the trade they show most inclination for. Everything is at the same time done to make the progress such as to repay the Government in some measure for the primary outlay bestowed upon the Institution.

MAGISTRATES' REPORTS REGARDING RELEASED BOYS.

One hundred and five reports were received during the year from district officers regarding the characters and present whereabouts of 64 released boys, of whom 9 boys are reported to have been sent to jail on re-conviction, 9 boys cannot be traced, 1 boy died, and the remaining 45 boys are said to bear a good character amongst their neighbours, and to be doing well.

Six boys are reported to follow the trades they have been taught in this Institution; particulars of these boys are given in the statement below. The others follow, in general, the occupation of their parents, and are cultivators, shop-keepers, &c.

Statement of particulars regarding the boys who follow, after their release from the School, the trade they have been taught.

Name.	Caste.	Period of sentence.	Trade taught in the school.	Trade they follow outside after release.
		Years.		
Koorkoot	Hindu Lohur ...	5	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.
Behari	Do Kamar ..	5	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Baji Naik ...	Do. Naik ..	4	Cane-work ...	Cane-work.
Jhoomun	Mussulman Sheikh.	7	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Moti Ghose	Hindu Goala ...	3	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Mohadeb	Do. do. ...	4	Polisher and painter.	Polisher and painter.

During the year under report ten boys came to the Superintendent for assistance or work, and they were sent by him to the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, who rendered them pecuniary assistance and provided them with work.

The boy Jogendro Chunder Bhatacharjee called to pay his respects to the Superintendent, and said that he was working as a carpenter at Allahabad railway yard, and he had come to Calcutta on a visit to his relatives; he looked very respectable, and must have been doing well and leading a steady life.

The following is an abstract showing the number of boys admitted into this Institution, and released therefrom since the opening of it:—

Admissions.	Discharge.								
	Transferred to Jail and Reformatory.	Died.	Escaped.	Special order of Government.	On appeal.	On bail.	Sent to Magistrate for trial.	Expiry of sentence and reaching 18 years of age.	Total.
374	.....	...		...	.....		.....	.....	... ..
2 recaptured ..	56	14	11	6	4	1	1	177	270
376	56	14	11	6	4	1	1	177	270

Five hundred and ninety-nine reports regarding 177 boys discharged from the Reformatory since the opening of this Institution have been received, of whom 19 boys were sent to jail, 35 boys reported not bearing good character, and the remaining 123 are said to have borne a good character. Of these boys, 23 followed the trades they were taught in this Institution, 3 going to school, 1 is a priest, and the remaining 96 boys followed their parents' occupations, such as cultivators, labourers, shop-keepers, &c.

The following table shows the trades they have been taught in this Institution, and followed after their release:—

NAMES.	Trade taught in this school	Trade they followed outside.	Names.	Trade taught in this school.	Trade they followed outside.
Abdool ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.	Koorkoot ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.
Gorbha ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.	Manick Chand	Carpenter ...	Carpenter
Abdool Muzid ..	Duftry ...	Duftry.	Kandonia ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith.
Johiruddin ...	Do. ..	Do.	Hari Churn Bose	Carpenter ...	Carpenter
Abinash ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.	Jhumon Sheikh	Ditto ...	Ditto.
Rohimbux ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.	Akoo Shaikh ...	Blacksmith ...	Blacksmith
Gopal Dass ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.	Behary Kamar	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Kanai Kahar ...	Tinsmith ...	Tinsmith.	Abdool Soban	Duftry ...	Duftry.
Kassi Koiri ...	Gardener ...	Gardener.	Baji Naik ...	Cane-work ...	Cane-work.
Sefatolla ...	Duftry ...	Duftry.	Moti Ghosh ...	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.
Soban Ally ...	Do. ...	Do	Mohadeb ...	Polisher ...	Polisher.
Mungrag Garu	Carpenter ...	Carpenter.			

TRADE INSTRUCTORS.

The trade instructors did not attend regularly to their work, nor did they work as well as in former years, and I ascertained that they were doing work at home on their own account, having obtained a contract for some iron-work which, for the time being, paid them better than attendance at this school.

The work itself did not suffer materially from the temporary absence of the trade instructors, as some of the boys have been sufficiently trained to carry on the work, *pro tem.*, without the help of an outsider.

The writer, Baboo Brojo Kissore Sen, has performed his duties satisfactorily, and the native doctor, Mohamud Hossen, has taken a great interest in his work.

The warder staff worked well, and the health of the warders was good.

The cooking was done by two Brahmin boys under the superintendence of a paid warder, and the conservancy was attended to by two paid mehters.

EDUCATION.

The educational staff remained the same as in the previous year, and statement C shows the expenditure incurred for the same. It affords me much pleasure to report that the three teachers have continued to discharge their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

The amount of annas seven was expended during the year on articles for the use of the school, such as paper, pens, and ink, otherwise the expenditure was the same as in the previous year.

At the close of the year under report there were 106 boys attending school.

The attendance at school is for one hour in the morning (compulsory) and two hours in the evening (optional).

Lights are allowed for all till 8 P M. The three teachers remain on duty till that hour, and it is gratifying to note that an average number of 98 boys read till 8 P.M.

The school comprises two departments—Bengali and Hindi, and has an advanced Anglo-vernacular class of 19 boys, who have made good progress in English, Bengalee, Hindi, and arithmetic: mental arithmetic and grammar are also taught.

Great pains are taken to ground all the boys well in the vernacular.

Moral instruction is given either in connection with the boys' lessons, or separately, and I believe not without much good to the pupils.

MAINTENANCE.

The cost of maintenance during the year under report fell from Rs. 126-1-10 in 1887 to Rs. 125-9-6 per head in 1888, and which is chiefly due to saving effected under the heads of constructions and repairs, clothing and fixed establishment.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

The expenditure undert his head fell from Rs. 145-2-6 in 1887 to Rs. 72-13, showing a decrease per head of annas 10-8.

DIET.

The cost of dieting rose from Rs. 3,156-4-9 in 1887 to Rs. 3,277-14-3 in 1888, showing an increase per head of Rs. 1-6-6, and which is due to the higher rate paid for articles of rations used by the pupils.

A comparison of rates during the years 1887 and 1888 is shown in statement B.

CONTINGENCIES.

The cost of contingencies rose from Rs. 705-11-2 in 1887 to Rs. 917-13 in 1888, which is due to the Municipal taxes being paid in cash by this office, otherwise a small saving of Rs. 13-7-9 might have been shown.

HOSPITAL.

Hospital expenditure rose from Rs. 119-15-9 in 1887 to Rs. 123-0-3 in 1888, giving an increase per head of pie 8.

CLOTHING.

The cost under this head fell from Rs. 291-8 in 1887 to Rs. 105-7 in 1888, showing a decrease per head of Re. 1-11-5.

FIXED ESTABLISHMENT.

The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 9,201-12-7 in 1887 to Rs. 8,942-7-11 in 1888, showing a decrease of Re. 259-4-8, or Re. 1-10-1 per head, and which is chiefly due to a considerable saving effected under the head of trade instructors, who did not attend regularly, and did not draw their salary for the whole year.

MANUFACTORY DEPARTMENT.

Under this head are classed the various trades taught at this Institution, their operations, and their results.

Statement D presents a comparison between the proceeds of the manufactory of 1887 and 1888, and shows in detail expenditure and profit.

The same industries were carried on in 1888 as in the preceding year, and printing was commenced about the middle of December 1888—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Deposited into treasury	6,300	9	9
Supplied to other departments	6,870	7	3
Value of manufactured articles in stock	6,312	6	0
Outstandings	1,272	12	0
Giving a total of ...	20,756	3	0
Deduct from this amount outstandings at the end of 1887	881	12	6
Value of manufactured articles in stock at the end of 1887	5,892	0	0
Total expenditure on account of manufacture during the year 1888, amounting to	6,959	6	6
Leaving a balance of ...	7,023	0	0

as a net profit of the manufactory transaction during the year under report.

The outstandings amount to Rs. 1,272-12, and are due for articles sold and work done during December last, and involved no risk.

During the year 1888 the sum of Rs. 3,044-14-3 has been expended on tools, and raw material has been purchased to the extent of Rs. 5,750-10-3, of which material to the value of Rs. 4,012-7-10 remained in stock.

GARDEN.

Both gardens inside and outside the enclosure were successfully cultivated, and the net profits amounted to Rs. 274-7 against Rs. 295-6-6 for 1877, giving a decrease of Rs. 20-15-6, and which is owing to a rather poor crop of sugarcane.

BLACKSMITH.

The profits in this department amount to Rs. 529-11-8 against Rs. 297-6-10 in 1887.

The boys in this department have done good work, and they have made fair progress during the year under report.

BOOK-BINDING.

Work in this department was for the first five months of the year more or less at a standstill, and orders for work from the Presidency Jail Press came in very sparingly. It became more brisk from June, and continued to be so during the remaining portion of the year, the net profit amounting to Rs. 3,270-6-6 against Rs. 4,693-13 for 1887.

Work done for the Presidency Jail Press was as follows :—

Books half bound	12,674

CARPENTRY

The net profits under this head amount to Rs. 1,132-13-2.

The boys in this department have done well, and all the elder pupils should, when leaving this Institution, find no difficulty in obtaining suitable work to maintain themselves honestly.

TINSMITH.

Work in this department has been pushed on with energy, and I am thankful to be able to report that the school has been able to keep up its reputation for good and reliable tin-work.

The net profits amounting to Rs. 1,479-13-3 against Rs. 1,451-12-8½, showing a slight increase of Rs 28-0-6½ for 1888.

CANE-WORK.

The profits under this head amounted to Rs. 335-12-5 against Rs. 313-5-10 in 1887. The boys in this department have done good work, and promise well for the future.

PRINTING.

Owing to the decrease of orders for book-binding work from the Presidency Jail Press, it was thought advisable to introduce some other work which the book-binders could take up when unemployed, and for that purpose sanction was obtained for the purchase of a double crown printing machine. Work for it was obtained from Mr. Ross, who very kindly assisted me with his advice in getting the whole into working order, and on the 14th December last printing was commenced, and by the end of that month some 25,000 forms had been printed.

CONTINGENCIES.

Under this head the sum of Rs. 360-1-3 has been expended during the year. It includes the cost of cart and cooly hire employed in taking away manufactured articles, and in bringing raw material, also carriage hire of the Superintendent to town on business connected with the manufactory. The shoeing and feeding of bullocks and repairs of bullock-cart, &c., are items also included in it.

I beg now to say that it affords me much pleasure to lay before the Board of Management this my Tenth Annual Report, with the hope that the operations of the last year will meet with their approval.

It has always been my endeavour to carry out with punctuality all orders, and whilst due regard has been shown to economy in the working of the Institution, the result of the manufactory operations shows that time, means, and opportunity have been made good use of. Much of the progress effected is, I am bound to say, due to the kind help and liberal support accorded to me at all times by the Board of Management.

The average number of pupils at the school during the past year fell from 108·20 in 1887 to 107·13 in 1888, and punishments decreased from 4·2 in 1887 to 3·97 in 1888, and the reports of the district authorities regarding the character and subsequent career of released boys show that the discipline and training undergone in this Institution have been productive to them of good results, so that the year has been a good one in every respect.

I cannot conclude this report without expressing my thanks for the very substantial assistance rendered to me by the heads of various departments, who have been kind in giving the Reformatory a preference where work required by them was concerned. The Jail Depôt has proved most advantageous to the school as an outlet for the disposal of a large quantity of its manufactures, and great credit is due to the Depôt Manager, Baboo Ashutosh Kumar, for the energy and tact shown by him in disposing of the articles sent to his care. It affords me much pleasure to be able to report that in no case has any friction occurred between myself and those who have entrusted me with orders for execution, and without whose cordial help I could scarcely hope to be in a position to submit so satisfactory a statement of 1888's working as I have now the pleasure of doing.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL, ALIPORE,
The 23rd March 1889.

J. F. KIRSCHNER,
Superintendent.

STATEMENT A.

Showing increase and decrease of expenditure during 1888.

	1887. Average No. 108·20.	1888. Average No. 107·13.	Increase.	Decrease.	Cost per head, 1887.	Cost per head, 1888.	Increase per head.	Decrease per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Constructions and repairs	145 2 6	72 13 0	.	72 5 6	1 5 6	0 10 10		0 10 8
Contingencies	705 11 2	917 13 0	212 1 10	.. ..	6 8 7	8 9 3	2 0 8	...
Diet	3,156 4 9	3,277 14 3	121 9 6	..	29 3 7	30 10 1	1 6 6	...
Hospital	119 15 9	123 0 3	3 0 6	.	1 1 9	1 2 5	0 0 8	
Clothing	291 8 0	105 7 0	... .	186 1 0	2 11 2	0 15 9	.. ..	1 11 5
Fixed establishment ...	9,201 12 7	8,942 7 11		259 4 8	85 3 3	83 9 2	..	1 10 1
Total	13,620 6 9	13,439 7 5	..	..	126 1 10	125 9 6		

J. F. KIRSCHNER,
Superintendent.

Statement B.

Showing a comparison of rates during 1887 *and* 1888.

	1887.												1888.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice	2 0 0	2 4 0	.....	2 2 0	.....	2 4 8	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	.....	2 0 0	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	2 5 0	3 6 0	3 0 0
Dal, kalai ...	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, moosur ...	2 6 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0	3 14 0	3 0 0
,, urhur ...	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 12 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	3 4 0
,, boot ...	2 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 11 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 12 0	3 4 0	4 8 0	4 0 0
Salt	3 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 12 0	.....	4 0 0	.....
Turmeric ...	7 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	6 8 0	7 0 0	7 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 0 0
Dhunia	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	6 0 0
Chillies	8 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 8 0	7 8 0	8 8 0	8 0 0
Onion	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 8 0	.....	.....	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 0 0	2 4 0	.....	.....
Attah	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	... ...	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 12 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 1 0	4 8 0	.....	4 4 0
Steam coal ...	0 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0 5 6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dahee	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fish	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milk	4 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrowroot ...	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 0 0	.....
Oil	16 0 0	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	16 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 8 0	.....
Vegetable ...	1 4 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 8 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meat for hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 5 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

J. F. Kirschner,

Superintendent.

Statement C.

Showing costs of articles purchased for School, and salary of teachers and trade instructors during 1888.

	Salary of teacher.	Salary of trade instructors.	Articles purchased for school.	Total.	Cost per head.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Contingencies	.....	.....	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 0 7
Establishment	1,306 4 0	408 7 6	.....	1,714 11 6	16 0 5
Total ...	1,306 4 0	408 7 6	0 7 0	1,715 2 6	.....

J. F. Kirschner,

Superintendent.

STATEMENT D.

Showing the result of operation of the Manufactory Department of 1888.

1	2				3				4	5	6	7	8	9
	PROCEEDS IN 1887.				PROCEEDS IN 1888.									
	Remitted to treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Cash in hand.	Total.	Remitted to treasury.	Supplied to other departments.	Cash in hand.	Total.	Manufactured goods in stock on 31st December 1888.	Outstanding on the 31st December 1888.	Total of columns 3, 4, and 5.	Manufactured goods in stock at the end of 1887.	Outstanding at the end of 1887.	Implements purchased in 1888.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden	184 13 6	251 4 9	4 5 0	440 7 3	186 1 0	318 6 0	.....	514 7 0	... ..	0 9 6	505 0 6	150 0 0	3 15 0	...
Blacksmith	462 15 3	561 6 6	.....	1,024 5 9	515 7 0	1,007 13 9	.....	1,523 4 9	232 8 0	929 8 0	2,676 4 9	530 0 0	83 15 6	607 12 3
Book-binding	115 13 6	5,302 4 3½	0 8 0	5,418 9 9½	120 15 0	4,123 8 0	.....	4,244 7 0	4 0 0	0 6 0	4,248 13 0	4 0 0	6 2 0	2,080 0 0
Carpenter	2,294 5 6	633 4 0	.....	2,927 9 6	2,338 9 9	1,200 2 5	.....	3,538 12 2	1,728 12 0	151 10 0	5,419 2 2	1,056 8 0	541 11 9	357 2 0
Cane-work	503 8 0	.....	.....	503 8 0	623 7 6	.....	.....	623 7 6	453 6 0	7 3 0	1,083 10 6	479 4 0	74 12 0	.....
Tinsmith	2,508 4 0	231 4 0	.....	2,739 8 0	2,516 1 6	220 9 1	.....	2,736 10 7	3,894 2 0	192 7 6	6,823 4 1	3,678 4 0	171 4 3	.....
Total ...	6,069 11 9	6,979 7 6½	4 13 0	13,054 0 3½	6,300 9 9	6,870 7 3	.....	13,171 1 0	6,312 6 0	1,272 12 0	20,756 3 0	5,892 0 0	881 12 6	3,044 14 3

	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Articles of materials received from other jails and departments.	Raw materials purchased in 1888.	Implements remained at the end of 1887, *less 5%, 10 per cent. wear and tear.*	Raw material remained at the end of 1887.	Total of columns 7 to 13.	Implements in stock on 31st December 1888.	Raw material in stock on 31st December 1888.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	Difference between columns 14 and 17.	Net profit.	Cost of extra establishment.	Contingencies.	Net profit deducting cost of extra establishment and contingencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Garden	... ..	56 11 0	174 8 10	.....	385 2 10	309 8 10	.....	309 8 10	75 10 0	429 6 6	154 15 6	.....	274 7 0
Blacksmith	50 0 0	1,415 0 6	2,029 6 3	1,092 13 10	5,809 0 4	2,687 2 6	1,034 15 9	3,722 2 3	2,086 14 1	589 6 8	59 11 0	..	529 11 8
Book-binding	27 14 0	346 3 3	646 3 0	11 3 4	3,121 9 7	2,728 3 0	12 1 4	2,738 4 4	383 5 3	3,845 7 9	235 0 0	360 1 3	3,270 6 6
Carpenter	117 12 2	2,232 13 9	3,884 7 6	2,199 5 7	10,383 12 3	4,241 9 0	1,855 14 3	6,097 7 3	4,286 5 0	1,112 13 2	... .	----	1,132 13 2
Cane-works	.....	163 2 6	0 3 0	79 15 10	797 4 10	0 3 0	68 14 0	69 1 0	728 3 10	355 6 8	19 10 3	.....	335 12 5
Tinsmith	.....	1,536 11 9	68 15 9	997 13 4	6,453 1 1	68 15 9	1,040 10 6	1,109 10 3	5,343 6 10	1,479 13 3	.....	.....	1,479 13 3
Total ...	195 10 2	5,750 10 3	6,803 11 10	4,381 3 11	26,949 14 11	10,033 10 1	4,012 7 10	14,046 1 11	12,903 13 0	7,852 6 0	469 4 9	360 1 3	7,023 0 0

J. F. KIRSCHNER,
Superintendent.

E. D'S.—Reg. No. 621J—330—9-5-89.

No. 3439, dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1889.

From—A. D. LARYMORE, Esq., Officiating Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal,
To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Political Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Administration Report of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1888.

The daily average number confined in the school was 229·5, compared with 225 in 1887, 209 in 1886, and 172 in 1885. There is accommodation in the school for 256 inmates.

The health of the boys has not been so good as in the two previous years. The daily average sick was 6·67 against 2·93 in 1887. There were five deaths registered against one in the previous year. The Superintendent deals fully with this subject in his report.

The discipline and conduct of the boys are well reported on, and no serious breaches of rules occurred. Out of the 292 boys who passed through the school during the year, 123 were neither reported nor punished.

The educational requirements of the school are well attended to, and every endeavour is made to teach them useful trades. The average number who attended the night school was 222.

The profits from manufactures for the year amounted to Rs. 3,757 as compared with Rs. 1,698 in 1887.

REPORT ON THE HAZARIBAGH REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR THE YEAR 1888, BY SURGEON-MAJOR J. MOORHEAD, M.A., M.D., SUPERINTENDENT AND MEDICAL OFFICER.

THE school has been in existence six years and three months, during which 410 boys in all have been received. Of these 165 were released on expiry of sentence, 7 on attaining the age of 18 years, 4 by special orders of Government, 11 died, and 223 remained at the end of 1888.

The following statement gives a general summary of the year under review :—

STATEMENT No. 1.

	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Sonthals	Oriahs.	Christians.	Total.
Remained on 31st December 1887	177	44	3	7	1	232
Received during the year 1888	45	13	1	.....	1	60
Total ...	222	57	4	7	2	292
Released on expiry of sentence	40	17	3	1	.....	61
,, on attaining 18 years	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
,, by special orders of Government ...	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Died	3	2	.....	.....	.....	5
Remaining on 31st December 1888	177	37	1	6	2	223
Daily average population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	229·5

Discipline and conduct.—Discipline was properly maintained, and there was a marked improvement in the conduct of the boys. Of the 292 boys with whom we had to deal during the year, 123 were neither reported nor punished.

The following statement shows the number of boys who were once or oftener punished as compared with 1877 :—

STATEMENT No. 2.

Once.		Twice.		Three times.		Four times.		Five times.		Six times.		Seven times.		Eight times.		Nine times.		Ten times.		Over ten times.		Total.	
1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
46	79	38	39	25	21	22	14	10	9	13	5	5	2	4	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	170	169

The conduct of monitors was on the whole good. There were two reduced against four in the previous year.

The following statements show the offences committed and the punishments awarded as compared with previous one :—

STATEMENT No. 3A.

Idling.		Noisy and disobedient.		Destroying Government property.		Stealing.		In possession of tobacco.		Fighting and offences against discipline.		Total.	
1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
43	76	59	18	155	63	117	87	48	11	148	93	570	367

STATEMENT 3B.

Hand-caning.		Whipping.		Fines and forfeiture of marks.		Gunny clothing.		Solitary confinement.		Handcuffs.		Locked up during play hours.		Total.	
1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
105	52	30	10	310	203	26	25	31	15	15	13	53	20	570	367

Daily routine—Boys rise at 4-30 A.M. in summer and 5-30 A.M. in winter. Up to 7 A.M. clean premises and cells, visit latrine, and take early morning meal; from 7 to 8 A.M. school; 8 to 10 work; 10 to 11 A.M. bathe, breakfast, and visit latrine; 11 to 2 P.M. work; 2 to 3 P.M. play; from 3 to 5 P.M. work; 5 to 6 P.M. take evening meal and visit latrine; 6 to 7-30 P.M. voluntary school. The boys are locked up in the upper verandahs in front of their cells at 6 o'clock, and the school commences at once. This differs from the practice at Alipur, where the night school is carried on in the cells, and the first half hour is lost in locking up; it is not practicable here as at Alipur to teach the boys in their cells, as a separate light would be required for each cell. All the boys who are not on the sick list attend school. The boys prefer school in the verandahs to being locked up in their cells, which would be necessary in the case of their not attending school.

Education.—The boys have two and-a-half hours' schooling daily; they are instructed in Hindustani, Bengali and arithmetic (including mental), and 48 of the more advanced boys are taught English. The school was inspected during the year by the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools, who were generally satisfied with the progress made by the boys. The teaching staff was the same as in 1887, and each teacher taught for six hours and-a-half daily. The boys in the day school were divided into five classes, and were taught consecutively; in the night school they were taught collectively. To aid the teaching staff which was reported insufficient by the Inspector, four monitors on four annas a week, and two monitors on two annas a week were sanctioned by the Inspector-General in August last. The monitor system has worked well.

Mark system.—The average number of boys entitled to rewards was 229 against 230 in 1887, and the average earning per week was Rs. 9-15-2 against Rs. 9-15-1 in 1887. The total earning during the year was Rs. 570-6 against Rs. 517-2-9, and total amount in the Savings Bank Rs. 622-0-9 against Rs. 599-4-3.

Health of the school.—The health of the school was not so good as in the two previous years: the admissions to hospital were 133 against 91 in 1887, and the daily average sick 6·67 against 2·93. There were five deaths against one in the previous year. The following statement gives briefly the diseases causing sickness and mortality:—

Diseases.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Malarious fever	51	1
Dysentery	6	1
Dyspepsia	15	...
Diarrhœa	24	1
Anæmia	1	...
Enlargement of spleen	2	1
Pneumonia	2	1
All diseases (total)	133	5

Of the five boys who died, one had been sickly from the time of his admission to the school; had been nine times in hospital, and altogether spent 343 days on the sick list. He suffered from enlargement of spleen and malarious cachexia. Another boy received from Dinagepur, after spending three weeks on light work was attacked by dysentery and subsequently by pneumonia, to which he succumbed. He was only 38 days in the school. A third boy admitted from Hazaribagh in indifferent health was attacked soon after his admission by fever, which was followed by anæmia and dropsy with enlargement of the spleen and diarrhœa. He spent 41 days in hospital out of the total period 94 days served by him in the school.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure per head was Rs. 89-13-10 against Rs. 77-9-5 in 1887. The following statement contrasts the expenditure per boy under different heads:—

Establishment.		Building and repairs.		Diet.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Hospital.	
1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
8,608 15 2	8,690 5 5	260 5 0	2,228 13 0	5,845 1 3	6,832 5 6	870 3 0	547 3 5	1,767 13 9	2,041 5 9	117 10 3	259 11 6
38 3 6	37 15 2	1 2 5	9 11 8	25 15 2	29 13 8	3 13 9	2 6 2	7 13 6	8 14 7	0 8 3	1 0 7

Establishment.—The actual amount drawn was greater, but the average cost per head less than in 1887, owing to the greater average daily population 229·5 against 225.

Building.—The increased charge under this head was owing to the construction of 25 additional cells and tannery. The shoe-makers' workshop was also provided with iron-grated ventilators

Diet.—Increase Rs. 3-14-6 per head was due to the general increased price of provision. The average price paid for rice and atta was Rs. 2-11-5 and Rs. 3-12-2 as compared with Rs. 2-2-8 and Rs. 2-13-1 in 1887. The average price of coarse rice according to the prices current furnished by the Deputy Commissioner was Rs. 2-13-6. The average bazar rate for atta was about Rs. 5 per maund. As in the previous year, atta was received from the jail The price of meat remained the same, viz., Rs. 4 per maund.

Clothing.—The decrease was due to the superior quality of the clothing supplied during the previous year, thus rendering the issue of a smaller amount of new clothing necessary. As in the previous year, the clothing was made up in the school.

Contingencies.—The chief items were gratuity paid to the boys Rs. 517-6, lighting charges Rs. 100, way expenses to released boys Rs. 200, and the value of three bullocks and two cows Rs. 124.

Manufactures.—The following statement shows the result of the manufactures during the year :—

CREDITS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand at the end of 1888	.....		
Value of goods in stock at the end of 1888	7,263	12	0
Value of raw materials in stock at the end of 1888	12,343	0	2
Outstanding bills due to the school at the end of 1888	787	2	0
Plant and machinery at the end of 1888	2,296	6	11
Value of goods supplied to other departments	2,877	14	6
Amount paid into treasury by cash	3,523	13	3
Total credits ...	29,091	0	10

DEBITS.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash in hand on 31st December 1887	.....		
Value of manufactured articles at the end of 1887	4,733	1	3
Value of raw materials in store at the end of 1887	7,381	6	4
Outstanding bills due to the school at the end of 1887	749	0	0
Plant and machinery at the end of 1887	2,404	4	8
Amount drawn from treasury, including value of articles received from jails	10,075	1	8
Total debits ...	25,333	13	11
Profits ...	3,757	2	11

The profits rose from Rs. 1,698 in 1887 to Rs. 3,757 in 1888.

Carpentry.—This trade shows an improvement on 1887, but owing to the large amount spent on raw materials, tools, and the heavy transit charges on manufactured goods, as well as the conveyance of raw materials from Calcutta, a fair return from the boys' labour can never be obtained, and it has been arranged as far as possible to limit the work to local requirements. The number of boys employed was 126, and the profit Rs. 2,274 as compared with Rs. 1,445, when 170 boys on an average were employed daily.

Iron-work.—Blacksmiths' work is carried on chiefly in connection with carpentry, making and mending tools, fittings for chairs, &c. There was a profit of Rs. 391. Thirteen boys are employed on this trade. It was found necessary to engage an instructor after the release of the boy referred to in my report for the last year.

Shoe-making.—The boys (50) on this trade have been mainly employed in making jail warders' boots. The work is not very profitable, but it is hoped we may be able to secure the contract for making police boots, which, we believe, would be much more remunerative, as the price of these is Rs 3-4 per pair against Re. 1-8 for warders' boots. The Inspector-General of Police has been addressed on the subject. The profit from this trade was Rs. 366.

Tin-work.—This trade was worked with great success, considering the small number (8) of boys employed on it as the earning was Rs. 697 against Rs. 405 in the previous year. The instructor was a boy released in February 1888, whom we appointed on Rs. 6 a month. The former instructor received Rs. 25 a month. The present instructor has done so well that I propose to increase his pay by Rs. 2 monthly this year. The budget provision for a tinsmith is Rs. 12 per mensem

Garden.—Twenty-six small boys were employed in the garden. An ample supply of vegetables was produced for the use of the school. Potatoes to the value of Rs. 27 were also sold.

We have just started one new industry—durry-making. The two instructors being prisoners received from the Bhagulpore Jail. There are 25 boys put to this trade, and this number will be gradually increased The looms were obtained from the Hazaribagh Jail.

We hope also shortly to start the tanning of leather.

Conduct of released boys.—The following information obtained through the Magistrates of the several districts is submitted under this head, contrasting the year under report with the previous one :—

Released boys.	1887.	1888.
Well conducted	42	59
Not traceable	8	7
In jail	4	3
Viewed with suspicion	0	1
Pursuing trades learnt in school	6	14

The reasons assigned for not pursuing the trades learnt in the school are :—

1*st.*—Inability from want of means to purchase tools.

2*nd.*—Caste prejudices.

Warder establishment.—The conduct of the warders was generally good. There were 14 punishments during the year, three of them, however, were dismissals.

Inspections.—There were 11 meetings of the School Committee and 45 inspections by visitors, official and non-official, during the year.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the school in March.

The school was inspected twice by the Inspector-General of Jails, twice by the Commissioner of the Division, and three times by Judicial Commissioner.

The Deputy Commissioner paid 16 visits (excluding attendance at Committee), and the senior Deputy Magistrate 6.

OFFICERS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Superintendent.—Mr. J. Hill performed his duties most zealously and efficiently throughout the year.

Writer.—Baboo Gungesh Chundra Sinha discharged his duties to my complete satisfaction.

The officers generally worked very fairly.

J. MOORHEAD, M.A., M.D.,

Superintendent.

I HAVE no remarks to make and nothing to add to this report, except that I fully agree with the Superintendent, Dr. Moorhead, as to the qualifications of the Deputy Superintendent, Mr. Hill, and as to the manner in which he performed his duties during the year under report.

CAMP SAREYA

The 9th February 1889.

C. H. GARBETT, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Deputy Commissioner.

I CONCUR with Dr. Moorhead and Colonel Garbett as to the manner in which Mr. Hill has performed his duties during the year under report.

W. CAMPBELL.

I AGREE.

S. CHOWDRY.

The 21st February 1889.

I HAVE no remarks to make as regards the management and the discipline of the school, which are excellent, but I wish to add that the number of boys pursuing the trades learnt in the school is small compared with the number of boys released. The second reason assigned for this is the caste prejudices of the boys. No doubt the objection is very difficult to surmount, but care may be taken to distribute the boys to the several trades in such a way as may least interfere with their caste prejudices. Tin-work has been found to be a profitable industry. It does not require much capital to carry it on on a small scale, and it can be pursued without interfering with caste prejudices. Cannot a larger number of boys be employed to this industry?

HARI CHARAN MITRA.

The 22nd February 1889.

E D'S.—Reg. No 621J—330—9-5 89.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Darjeeling, the 3rd June 1889.

READ—

(1) Letter No. 3438, dated the 6th May 1889, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Report of the Administration of the Alipore Reformatory School for the year 1888.

(2) Letter No. 3439, dated the 6th May 1889, from the Inspector-General of Jails, forwarding the Report of the Administration of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School for the year 1888.

Read also—

The Reports for the year 1887, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

At the Alipore School the number of boys at the commencement of the year 1888 was 108, and at its close 106. 24 were admitted during the year, while 25 were released and 1 escaped through the negligence of a warder, who was put on trial and sentenced to imprisonment. There were no serious offences, and discipline was maintained with a smaller number of punishments than in 1887. Punishment by cutting marks appears to have been in a great measure superseded by direct fines of money earned by the boys. There was a decrease in the number of cases in which penal diet was resorted to as a punishment, while more boys were punished by being locked up in cells. The health of the school was remarkably good. Admissions to hospital fell from 2·73 in 1887 to 2·43 in 1888; and it is satisfactory to observe that there was no casualty during the year.

2. No change has been made in the way in which the day is divided between school and work, except in the hour of lock up, which has been changed from 6-30 to 6 P.M. The boys work for seven hours, and have in addition one hour of compulsory school. They can also attend the night school from 6 to 8 P.M. It is satisfactory to observe that the average number of boys present at the night school increased from 90 in 1887 to 98 in 1888. Here and at Hazaribagh English is taught to the more advanced boys. The mark system continued to work well. The number of boys entitled to marks increased, and the average weekly earnings rose from Rs. 2-0-4 in 1887 to Rs. 2-4-3. The total amount earned during the year was Rs. 208-6, including payments for extra work, of which Rs. 155-4 were deposited in the Government Savings Bank.

3. Of 64 released boys, concerning whom reports were received, it appears that 9, or 14·06 per cent. were in jail. 6 only out of 64 follow the trades they learned at school, 9 boys cannot be traced, and 1 has died; the remaining 45 boys are said to bear a good character.

4. The cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 126-1-10 to Rs. 125-9-6 for each boy, while the cost of diet rose from Rs. 3,156-4-9 in 1887 to Rs. 3,277-14-3, owing to the higher rates paid for articles of rations.

5. The manufactory account shows a profit to the school of Rs. 7,023 against Rs. 8,521-15-6 in 1887. No allowance is made in the account for value of the labour of the boys employed, or for wear and tear of block: it merely shows the balance of actual receipts over actual expenditure. Book-binding, carpentry and tinsmiths' work showed net profits of Rs. 3,270 6-6, Rs 1,132-13-2, and Rs. 1,479-13-3, respectively. The profits on cane-work increased from Rs. 313-5-10 in 1887 to Rs. 335-12-5. Printing was introduced in the middle of December 1888, and the Inspector-General of Jails will be asked to notice the result of the experiment in his report for 1889.

6. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to observe that the Superintendent, Mr. Kirschner, continues to deserve the praise of the Board of Management and of the Inspector-General of Jails. The acknowledgments of Sir Steuart Bayley are also due to the Board of Management.

7. The number of boys confined in the Hazaribagh School decreased from 232 at the close of 1887 to 223 at the close of 1888. The daily average population was 229·5 against 225 in 1887. The health of the school was not so good as in the two previous years. Admissions to hospital were 133 against 91 in 1887, and the daily average sick 6·67 against 2·93. There were five deaths against one in the previous year.

8. There was a marked improvement in discipline during the year: 123 boys were neither punished nor reported. There were only 367 punishments against 570 in 1887. There was a decrease in the number of punishments under all the heads.

9. The daily routine is the same as at Alipore, except that the hours of the night school differ slightly; the night school at Hazaribagh being held from 6 to 7-30 P.M. It is very satisfactory that out of 229·5, the daily average number, 222 boys on an average attended the night school. The mark system worked well. The average earning per week was Rs. 9-15-2 against Rs. 9-15-1 in 1887. The total earnings came to Rs. 570-6 against Rs. 517-2-9 in the previous year.

10. Reports were received regarding 70 boys; 59 reports were favourable; in 7 cases the whereabouts of the boys were not known; 3 had been re-convicted and sent to jail, and 1 boy was looked upon with suspicion by the police. 14 boys continued to work at the trade they learned in school.

11. The expenditure rose from Rs. 77-9-5 per head in 1887 to Rs. 89-13-10 in 1888. The increase was mainly due to the outlay on new buildings and to the increased price of provisions.

12. The manufacturing account shows a profit of Rs. 3,757-2-11 against Rs. 1,698-12-2 in 1887. The trades taught are carpentry, in which there is a profit of Rs. 2,274 against Rs. 1,445 the previous year, iron-work, shoe-making and tinwork.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the official visitors take much interest in the school, and that the work of both Dr. Moorhead, the Superintendent, and of Mr. Hill, the Deputy Superintendent, has been favourably noticed.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore for information and communication to the Members of the Board.

Ordered also that a copy of the Reports and a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

JOHN EDGAR,

Chief Secy. to the Government of Bengal.

No. $\frac{R}{99}$ 3.

COPY forwarded to the President of the Board of Management of the Reformatory School at Alipore for information and communication to the Members of the Board.

No. $\frac{R}{99}$ 4.

COPY of the Reports, together with a copy of the Resolution, forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the Superintendent of the Hazaribagh Reformatory School.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

R. W. CARLYLE,

Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th June 1889.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 1299C—331—7-6-89.